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(54) **Container made of flexible laminated sheet with insert for opening and reclosing**

Behälter aus flexibler Mehrschichtfolie mit Einsatzteil zum Öffnen und Schliessen

Réceptacle en feuille laminée flexible avec insert pour ouvrir et fermer

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Description

The present invention relates a reclosable, violation-free, flat envelope container (B) for dispensing limited doses of liquid, oil, cream dosis, comprising:

- a) a flexible container body formed of two thermo-sealable flexible composite film walls (LA) having their edges (SA) heat sealed together, said body having bottom (FO), two axial sides (10, 10') and a top (TE); and
- b) a substantially rigid insert which is heat-sealed to the top (TE) portions of said film walls, and includes a substantially flat rectangular base (COR) and a neck (5) which is integral with said base, is provided with a dispensing hole (1) and receives a cap (2), said base having a major dimension in the direction of said head, a minor dimension in said axial direction, substantially corresponding to the axial height of the head heat-seal and a thickness which slightly decreases without abrupt discontinuity from the head center to the ends of said major dimension.

A similar container is described in the US P N° 4.732.299 in which however the insert or base extends on the whole width of the container, is provided at its ends with cantilever portions in the form of aligning chamfered rounded lugs which help locate the base upper portion into proper position within the container cavity before final seal of the joint portions to said base upper portion.

CH-A-566904 describes a container made of an extruded soft thermoplastic material forming an integral body with a closure which has a long medium portion for the grip with the fingers to fracture said closure directly from the integral container top.

US-A-P 4723687 describes a tube of plastic or metal with a neck sealed by a membrane and a cap having a punch member with tooth-like cutting edges and a retaining pin: by screwing the cap on the neck the pin first pierces and retains the membrane and by further screwing the cap the cutting edges sever said membrane from the tube neck forcing it into a warped shape in suitable position.

"British Patent N° 2194507 describes a container for liquid beverages having a container bellows body formed of front and rear film walls which are sealed to side V-shaped walls and moreover are sealed together at their lower end portions to define a gusseted bottom on which the container can be self-standing. The delivery unit in form of tubular straw or sipper includes an elongate conduit portion which extends on nearly the whole height of the container and is provided with internal slots, a joining portion, a mouth portion with flanges and ribs, a threaded portion and a cap holding member arranged to hold the lower end of a cap threadingly engaged on said threaded portion. Four lower end corners of the container body are cut away and their edge

lines are thermally sealed. Filling takes place by suspending each container body by a guide member of a beverage filling apparatus by way of its supporting flanges.

5 British Patent N° 2068884 A describes a dispensing tip attachable to the mouth of a rigid, injection moulded bottle-shaped container of liquid adhesive, comprising: - a cylindrical wide boss integral with the tip lower end portion for engaging a rigid collar shaped mouth integral with the container body, a narrow pas-
10 sageway extending through said tip, a stopper initially attached at a weakened junction which is broken, the stopper inverted and replaced whereby a short plunger penetrates a passageway to force excess adhesive back
15 into the container, prevent clogging and close the passageway. The stopper is retained on the tip by engagement of ridges at the lower portion of the inverted stopper into grooves on the outer tip surface. A two phase interlock secures a rotatable cap to the container
20 by flanges on the cap releasably engaging lugs on the container collar mouth. A key extends from the cap into a key way by flexing the cap. The stopper can be fractured away from the tip even before forcing the tip boss into the container mouth.

25 One of the tendency lines that have been looming in the last years in the packaging field is the progressive increase of the service content in the same packaging.

An exemple of this application is the use of many successful packagings both in the sector of rigid packaging (e.g. dispenser for dentifrice with pump and embodied dispenser) and in the sector of flexible packaging (e.g. stand-up packaging with straw and perfora-
30 tion aid).

35 A packaging that until to-day remained substantially unchanged is the envelope for liquid or creams of little volumes, e.g. from the monodose to 100 ml types.

But this packaging has obtained a wide success since many years in the food field and in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical fields.

40 Among, the advantages of these little bags the following ones can be indicated:

- wide selection of laminates assuring a suitable protection to the product;
- 45 - remarkably practical and hygienic characteristics during the use;
- the content is prebatched;
- they can be distributed by many means, e.g. by the insertion in the press, the joining with other packag-
50 ings, etc..

In spite of this it has some drawbacks:

- It cannot be easily opened on one hand as the lam-
55 inates for holding liquids are relatively tough, on the other hand owing to the tendency of the same welding layer to lose its adhesion owing to the aggression of its content on the adhesives. This

phenomenon reduces the "tearing possibility" of laminates.

- It cannot be reclosed. Sometimes the consumer is inclined to use the dose in different times, sometimes the lack of possibility of closing again compels the marketing division to select the unitary dose packaging even if, a priori, this last cannot be optimal under the marketability point of view.

Further it must be observed that the monodose is, in general, a packaging criticized by the ambient protection movements owing to the high ratio between the packaging surface and content volume. Therefore the possibility of reclosing the packaging allows to package many doses reducing greatly said ratio and consequently the so-called ambient impact.

- The delivery occurs in a little controlled manner and in difficulty locating points. In fact the opening of the monodose is usually made by tearing and therefore it has a variable section and frayed edges. This makes difficult the delivery of the wished quantity and in the desired point.

The aim of the present invention is to provide a container system that does not show the above mentioned drawbacks and in particular has not the drawbacks of impossible reclosing, difficult opening and limitedly controlled delivery, by incorporating through welding a rigid insert suitably shaped and made of plastic material.

The characteristics of the invention are recited in claims, mainly in claim 1 divided into two parts with regard to US-A-4 732 299.

The different features and advantages of the invention shall appear better from the description of some preferred (and not limitative) embodiments, represented in the annexed drawings, in which:

Figures 1, 1a, 3, 4 and 5 are schematic and partial front views of a container supplied with insert according to the invention;

Figures 1a, 2b, 2c, 2e, 4a, 4b, 4c are schematic section views of a complete bag (Figure 1a), respectively of the sole insert; and

Figures 2a and 6 are schematic perspective views of an insulated insert; and

Figures 2d and 7 are perspective views of a complete bag, respectively of an assembly of bags packed using just the head of the insert.

The figures show the envelope B, including a holding body CC, formed by a flexible composite film (laminar, coextruded film, etc.) LA, with peripheral weldings SA that are extended from the bottom FO to the head TE and along the sides 10, 10'.

According to a feature of the invention the head TE embodies now a substantially rigid insert IN including a base body COR (Figures 2a, 2c, 2b), a neck 5 with hole

1, a restricted fracture portion 3, and a knurled cap 2, from the centre of which a sealing and possibly perforating pin 4 protrudes.

The end sides of the base COR are indicated by 6, 6'.

The Figure 3 represents also a cross welding S located under a unwelded zone 12 of the holding body CC.

According to a feature of the invention the insert is applied during the packaging phase and forms a sole body with the envelope for assuring a perfect liquid sealing (Figures 1, 1a and 2a).

Preferably the insert has a structural configuration, e.g. as shown in Figures 2a, 2b and 2c, so that:

- It presents a surface as more as possible orthogonal to the welding pressure in front of the welders (not represented) (Figure 2, section A-A).
- It is preferably fractured by torsion (Figure 2, section B-B) allowing in this manner an easier opening; the torsion is applied manually on the cap 2;
- It is possible to use the part detached in this manner in the form of a cap for allowing the reclosing of the packaging. As it is shown in Figure 2c, the detached part II of IN is again applied 180° over-tuned, the pin 4 obtained inside the cap 2 contributes to increase the sealing surface, assuring thus the perfect reclosing of the packaging (Figure 2c).

Barrier. As it occurs in actual monodose packagings, the plurality of therein contained products requires the use of laminates having barrier properties that can be also very high or total, as it occurs using aluminum laminated sheets.

In the case of envelope coupled with the insert, the total barrier of the packaging is limited by the insert permeability that can be insufficient in the fracture section (Figure 2, section B-B).

This is the case of products particularly sensible to atmospheric gases or of products based on particularly volatile perfumes.

In these cases it is possible to foresee various alternative solutions: Figure 3 shows that the contained product is confined in the lower part (total barrier) by a yielding welding S that is opened by applying a pressure on the same envelope.

Figure 4b shows how the problem is solved by welding an aluminium membrane MA, that is not yet fractured in Figure 4, to the base of insert IN. At the opening moment, the pin 4' of the cap, that in this case has an elongated form, is inserted into the opening 1 and pushed until it breaks the same membrane MA (Figure 4c).

An advantageous embodiment foresees that the proposed membrane MA is embodied in the body COR of the insert IN, e.g. during the manufacture phase of said insert (Figure 4a).

INSERT. The insert can have a wide range of differ-

ent shapes.

The "do-yourself" sector considers as suitable a shape as shown in Figure 5 for an envelope holding little quantities of oil or manufacture grease. In this case the neck 5 is particularly long.

The Figure 6 shows an insert type with enlarged neck 2 and groove A made in the body COR for adjusting the elasticity or rigidity.

The Figure 7 shows how a suitably as suitable insert (as e.g. in Figure 6) can be used for compactly and aesthetically locating a series of many bags SA in a sole packaging, e.g. of box-type SCA, hanging the parts 5' intermediate between the neck 5 and the cap 2 of inserts IN to the cover 20 of SCA.

These inserts can be advantageously used as various suspension, alignment and support means of the containers CC that can be also laid with its lower end on the bottom wall 21 of the box SCA.

Therefore the transport, presentation, stock, extraction etc. of bags with insert can be made easier. Also the openings, grooves, engravings A of the body COR can have a suitable structure and shape.

The material. The selection of plastic material forming the insert is made with the aim of getting: -high chemical inertia for avoiding interactions with the content; -possibility of thermal treatments that must be applied to the packaging; -necessity of an easy fracture in the insert zone; -cheap fabrication process.

These considerations lead to a reduction of the selection field to the more commons resins used in press-injection process, in particular to the polyolefins, such as polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), etc.; in particular cases it can be used the polyethylenglycol-terephthalate(PETP), "surlyn" or Barex.

Finally as the plastic insert together with the laminated sheet bobbin shall enter a packaging system, it can be foreseen that their feeding occurs by single piece, or from a roll (cartridge-belt).

LAMINATED SHEET. As already mentioned, the selection of material forming the envelope body is rather wide. Among the more common transparent structures the following ones are preferred:

- PETP+PE; -PETP+PP; -PETP+EVAL+PE; -PETP+EVAL+PP;
among the double or tripe laminates based on metallized sheets, e.g.:
- PETP+mPETP+PE
and finally the more common laminates based on aluminium sheets (ALU):
- PETP+ALU+PE; -PETP+ALU+PP; -ALU+PETP+PE; -ALU+PETP+PP;
and many other ones, always respecting the principle of welding compatibility with the insert.

The packaging equipment can be an equipment to be installed on existing packaging machines. This equipment makes the following operations:

- Drawing of the plastic insert from a proper dispenser;
- Positioning of the insert into the envelope opening, after its filling;
- Releasing the whole unit after the welding;
- If necessary, conveying of the packaging along the output line.

Claims

1. A reclosable, violation-free, flat envelope container (B) for dispensing limited doses of liquid, oil, cream dosis, comprising:

- a) a flexible container body formed of two thermosealable flexible composite film walls (LA) having their edges (SA) heat sealed together, said body having a bottom (FO), two axial sides (10, 10') and a top (TE); and
- b) a substantially rigid insert which is heat-sealed to the top (TE) portions of said film walls, and includes a substantially flat rectangular base (COR) and a neck (5) which is integral with said base, is provided with a dispensing hole (1) and receives a cap (2), said base having a major dimension in the direction of said head, a minor dimension in said axial direction, substantially corresponding to the axial height of the head heat-seal and a thickness which slightly decreases without abrupt discontinuity from the head center to the ends of said major dimension.

characterized in that said dispensing hollow neck (5) is, on its turn, integral with the hollow cap (2) through a portion (5') of reduced diameter adapted to fracture upon the application of a torsional force, said base (COR) being heat-sealed along the direction of said insert major dimension between said top portions of said film walls (LA) at a location substantially central to and spaced from said two axial sides of said body, said hollow cap (2) having a portion on which to apply the manual torsion, and a pin (4) which extends centrally upward within the hollow of said cap, has a length substantially equal to the height of said neck and has a diameter so as to snugly fit within the aperture of said base to seal the neck and fixedly retain therein said cap, after that said portion (5') of reduced diameter has been fractured and said cap has been removed, flipped over 180° and placed back over said neck whose height extending outside the bag top is substantially covered by the reversed hollow portion of said cap.

2. The reclosable envelope container of claim 1 wherein said base of said insert is provided with a plurality of grooves (A) extending in a direction parallel to the longitudinal axis of said top of the body.

3. The reclosable envelope container of claim 1, wherein said films are double or triple laminates consisting of a layer of polyethyleneglycol terephthalate, a layer of polyethylene, polypropylene, or ethyl vinyl alcohol and/or of a metallized sheet layer, whereby the container formed of said multilayer films are substantially impermeable to gas. 5
4. The reclosable envelope container of claim 1, wherein said insert is formed of an injection molded polyolefin material selected from the group consisting of polyethylene, polypropylene and polyethyleneglycol-terephthalate. 10
5. The reclosable envelope container according to at least one of the above claims, wherein a membrane (MA) also consisting of a film is associated to the bottom or core of the insert base. 15
6. The reclosable envelope container of claims 1 and 5, wherein said pin has a sufficient length to pierce said membrane. 20
7. The reclosable envelope container of claim 1, wherein more containers are suspended and aligned on a support through said caps. 25

Patentansprüche

1. Beschädigungsfrei wiederverschließbarer, flacher Beutelbehälter (B) zur Abgabe begrenzter Mengen von Flüssigkeit, Öl, Creme, umfassend:
 - a) einen flexiblen Behälterkörper (CC), der aus zwei thermisch verschweißbaren, flexiblen Verbundfolien-Wänden (LA) besteht, deren Ränder (SA) miteinander heißgesiegelt sind, wobei der genannte Körper einen Boden (FO), zwei axiale Seiten (10, 10') und ein Oberteil (TE) hat, und 35
 - b) einen im wesentlichen starren Einsatz (IN), der mit den oberen Bereichen der Folien-Wände heißgesiegelt ist und der eine im wesentlichen flache, rechteckige Basis (COR) und einen Hals (5) umfaßt, der mit der genannten Basis eine Einheit bildet, mit einer Ausgabeöffnung (1) versehen ist und dem eine Kappenverschluß (2) aufgesetzt wird, wobei die Basis eine größere Ausdehnung in Richtung des Oberteils und eine kleinere Ausdehnung in axialer Richtung hat, welche im wesentlichen der axialen Höhe der Siegelnaht am Oberteil entspricht und einer Dicke, die von der Mitte des Oberteils zum Ende der größeren Ausdehnung ohne plötzliche Unterbrechungen leicht abnimmt. 40 45 50 55

dadurch gekennzeichnet,

daß der hohle Ausgabe-Hals (5) seinerseits mit dem hohlen Kappenverschluß (2) eine Einheit bildet, die durch einen Abschnitt (5') mit verringerten Durchmesser hergestellt wird, der für Bruch nach Ausübung einer Drehkraft vorgesehen ist, wobei die Basis (COR) entlang der Richtung der größeren Ausdehnung des Einsatzes in einer im wesentlichen zentralen und von den beiden axialen Seiten des Körpers beabstandeten Lage zwischen die oberen Bereiche der genannten Folien-Wände (LA) heißgesiegelt ist, wobei der genannte hohle Kappenverschluß (2) einen Abschnitt, auf den manuell die Drehung ausgeübt wird, und einen Stift (4) aufweist, der sich zentral aufwärts innerhalb des Hohlraums des genannten Kappenverschlusses erstreckt, wobei der genannte Stift eine Länge hat, die im wesentlichen gleich der Höhe des genannten Halses ist und einen solchen Durchmesser, daß er genau in die Öffnung der genannten Basis paßt, um den Hals abzudichten und die Kappe darin festzuhalten, nachdem der genannte Abschnitt (5') mit verringertem Durchmesser gebrochen und der genannte Kappenverschluß entfernt, um 180° gedreht und wieder auf den genannten Hals aufgesetzt wurde, dessen sich außerhalb der Beuteloberseite erstreckende Höhe im wesentlichen von dem umgedrehten hohlen Abschnitt des Kappenverschlusses abgedeckt wird.

2. Wiederverschließbarer Umschlagsbehälter nach Anspruch 1, wohin genannte Basis von genannter Einlage mit mehreren Aussparungen versehen ist, welche in einer zur Körperschneidachse parallel Richtung erstrecken.
3. Wiederverschließbarer Umschlagsbehälter nach Anspruch 1, wohin genannte Folien zwei oder drei laminierten Schichten aufweisen wovon eine Schichte aus Polyäthylenterephthalat, eine Schichte aus Polyäthylen, Polypropylen oder Äthylvinylalkoholpolymer und/oder eine Schichte aus Metallfolie sind, wobei der mit genannter Mehrschichtenfilm geformte Behälter wesentlich gasdicht ist.
4. Wiederverschließbarer Umschlagsbehälter nach Anspruch 1, wohin die Einlage aus spritzgegossenem Polyolefinmaterial wie Polyäthylen, Polypropylen oder Polyäthylenterephthalat besteht.
5. Wiederverschließbarer Umfangsbehälter nach wenigstens einem der obigen Ansprüche, wohin eine auch aus einem Film bestehende Membrane (NA) zum Boden (FO) oder Kern der Einlagebasis angeschlossen ist.
6. Wiederverschließbarer Umfangsbehälter nach

Ansprüche 1 and 5 wohin genannte Stecknadel eine zur Membrandurchbohrung genügende Länge hat.

7. Wiederverschliessbarer Umschlagsbehälter nach Anspruch 1, wohin mehrere Behälter durch genannten Kappenverschlüsse an einem Trager aufgehängt und in Reihe aufgestellt sind.

Revendications

1. Un récipient (B) à enveloppe plate ou membrane, susceptible d'être rebouché et protégé contre les violations pour distribuer des doses limitées de liquide, d'huile, de crème, comprenant :

a) un corps de récipient flexible formé par deux parois (LA) en film composite flexible thermosoudable dont les bords (SA) sont thermosoudés ensemble, ledit corps ayant un fond (FO), deux faces axiales (10, 10') et une partie supérieure (TE); et

b) un insert sensiblement rigide qui est thermosoudé aux parties de tête (TE) desdites parois en film, et qui comprend une base rectangulaire sensiblement plane (COR) et un col (5) qui est monobloc avec ladite base, est muni d'un trou de distribution (1) et reçoit un capuchon (2), ladite base ayant une grande dimension dans la direction de ladite tête, une petite dimension dans ladite direction axiale correspondant sensiblement à la hauteur axiale du scellement thermique de la tête et une épaisseur qui diminue légèrement sans discontinuité brutale du centre de la tête jusqu'aux extrémités de ladite bande dimension,

caractérisé en ce que ledit col creux (5) de distribution est réalisé, à son tour, monobloc avec la capuchon creux (2) par l'intermédiaire d'une partie (5') de diamètre réduit, apte à se rompre sous l'effet d'une force de torsion, ladite base (COR) étant scellée thermiquement selon la direction de ladite grande dimension de l'insert entre lesdites parties supérieures desdites parois (LA) en film en un emplacement sensiblement central par rapport auxdites deux faces axiales dudit corps en étant espacé desdites deux faces axiales, ledit capuchon creux (2) présentant une partie sur laquelle on applique la torsion manuelle, et une broche ou tige (4) qui s'étend au centre vers le haut à l'intérieur de la cavité dudit capuchon, qui présente une longueur sensiblement égale à la hauteur dudit col et un diamètre lui permettant de se monter à force à l'intérieur de l'ouverture de ladite base pour étancher le col et retenir de façon fixe à l'intérieur du col ledit capuchon, après que ladite partie (5') de diamètre réduit ait été rompue et que ledit capuchon ait été

enlevé, ait été retourné à 180° et remplacé sur ledit col dont la hauteur s'étendant à l'extérieur de la partie supérieure du sac ou de l'enveloppe est sensiblement recouverte par la partie creuse retournée dudit capuchon.

2. Le récipient à enveloppe et susceptible d'être rebouché selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite base dudit insert est munie d'une pluralité de rainures (A) s'étendant dans une direction parallèle à l'axe longitudinal de ladite partie supérieure du corps.
3. Le récipient à enveloppe et susceptible d'être rebouché selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledits films sont des stratifiés doubles ou triples consistant en une couche de polyéthylène glycol téréphtalate, en une couche de polyéthylène, de polypropylène ou d'alcool vinyéthyle et/ou une feuille à couche métallisée, de manière que le récipient formé desdits films multicouches soit sensiblement imperméable au gaz.
4. Le récipient à enveloppe et susceptible d'être rebouché selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit insert est formé d'une matière polyoléfinique moulée par injection et choisie dans le groupe se composant du polyéthylène, du polypropylène et du polyéthylène téréphtalate.
5. Le récipient à enveloppe et susceptible d'être rebouché selon au moins l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel une membrane (MA) composée également d'un film, est associée au fond ou noyau de la base de l'insert.
6. Le récipient à enveloppe et susceptible d'être rebouché selon les revendications 1 et 5, dans lequel ladite broche présente une longueur suffisante pour percer ladite membrane.
7. Le récipient à enveloppe et susceptible d'être rebouché selon la revendication 1, dans lequel plusieurs récipients sont suspendus et alignés sur un support au moyen desdits capuchons.

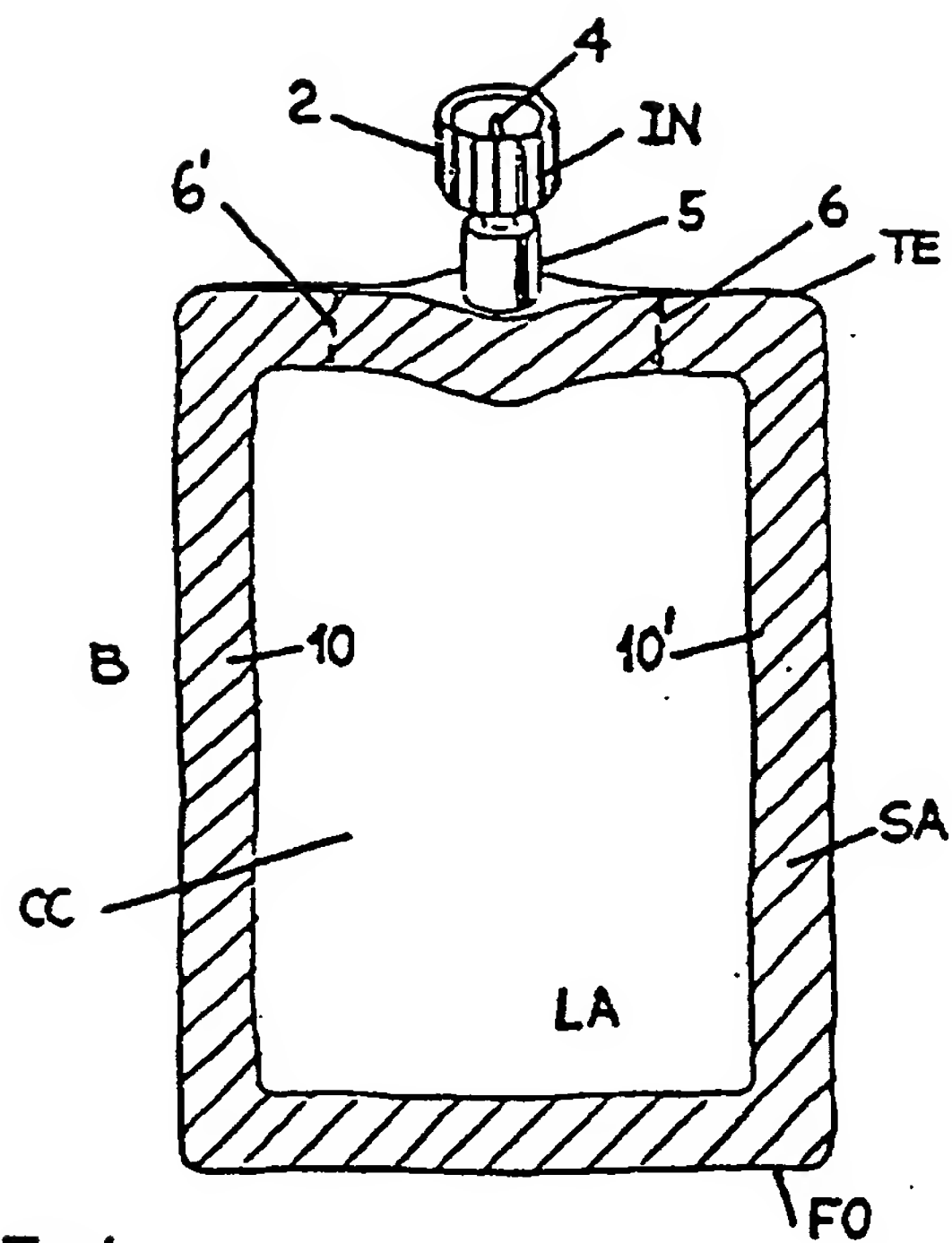


Fig 1

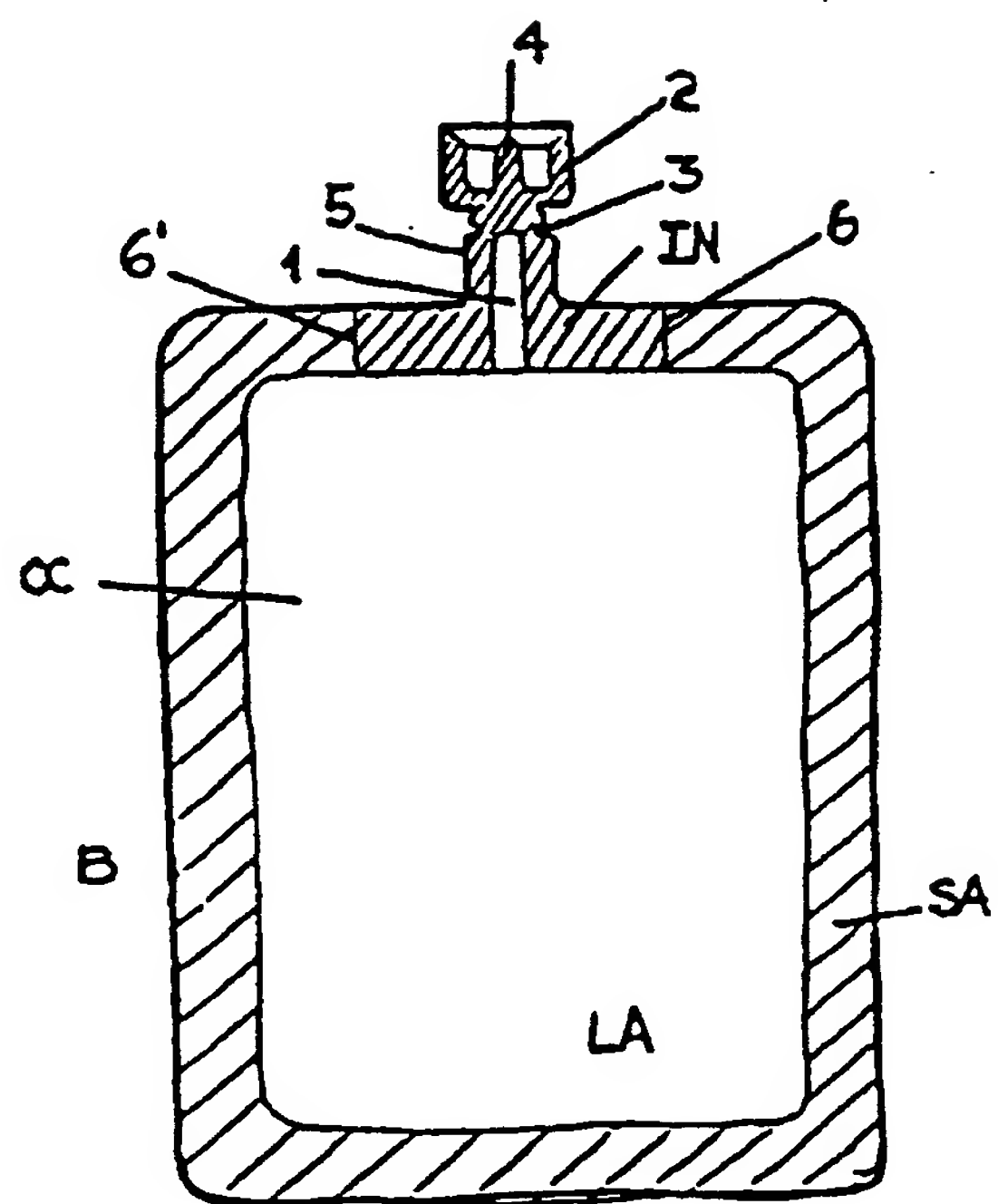


Fig 1a

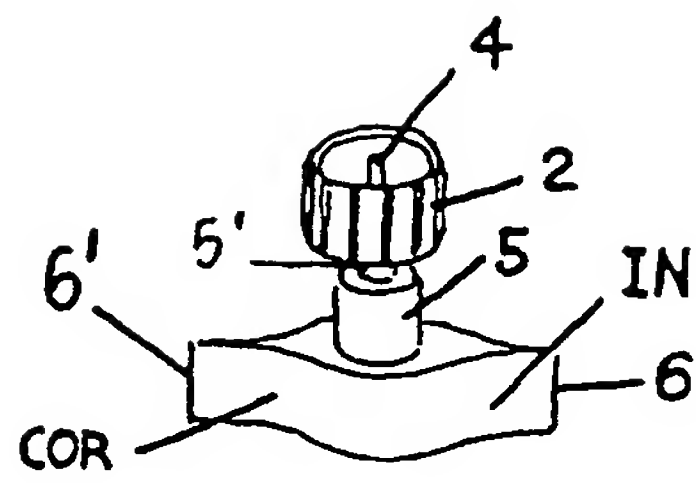


Fig. 2a

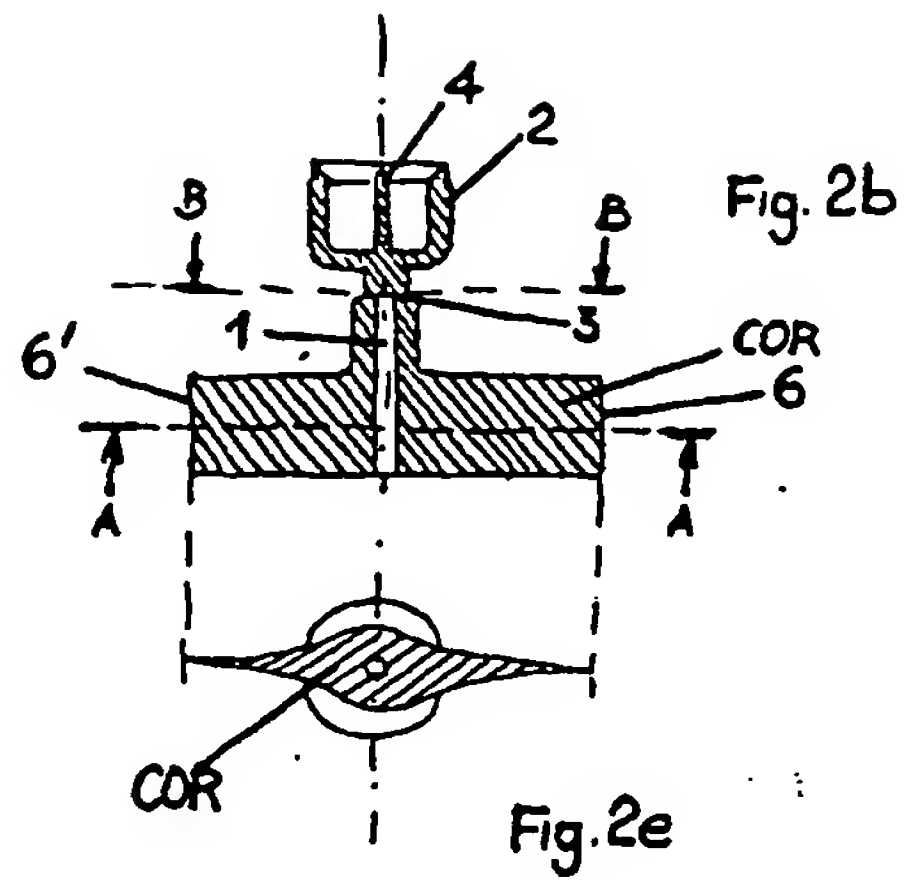


Fig. 2b

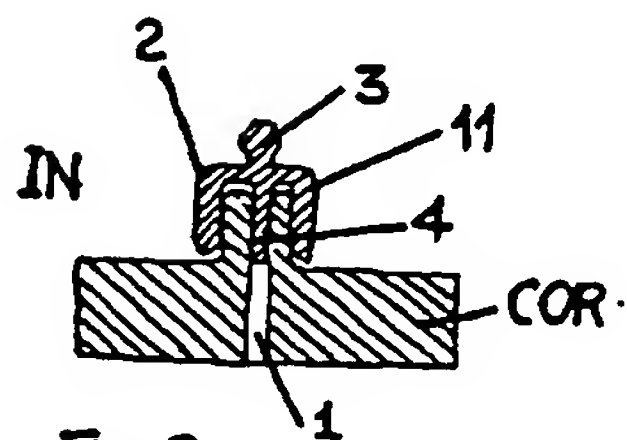


Fig. 2c

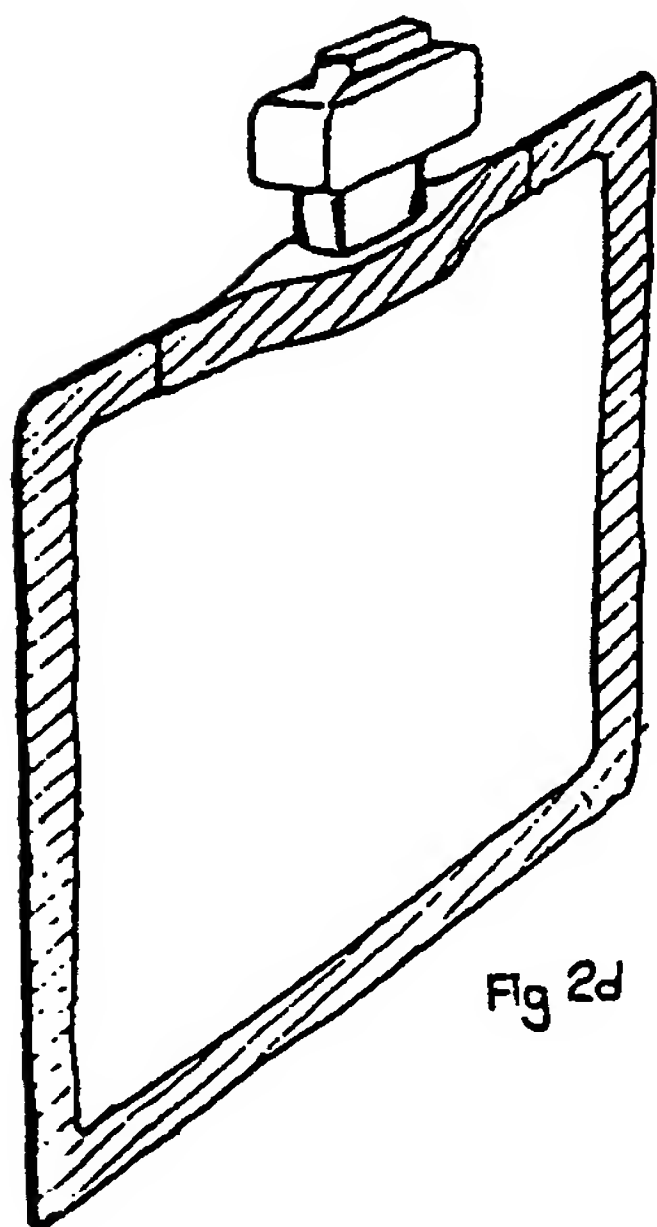


Fig. 2d

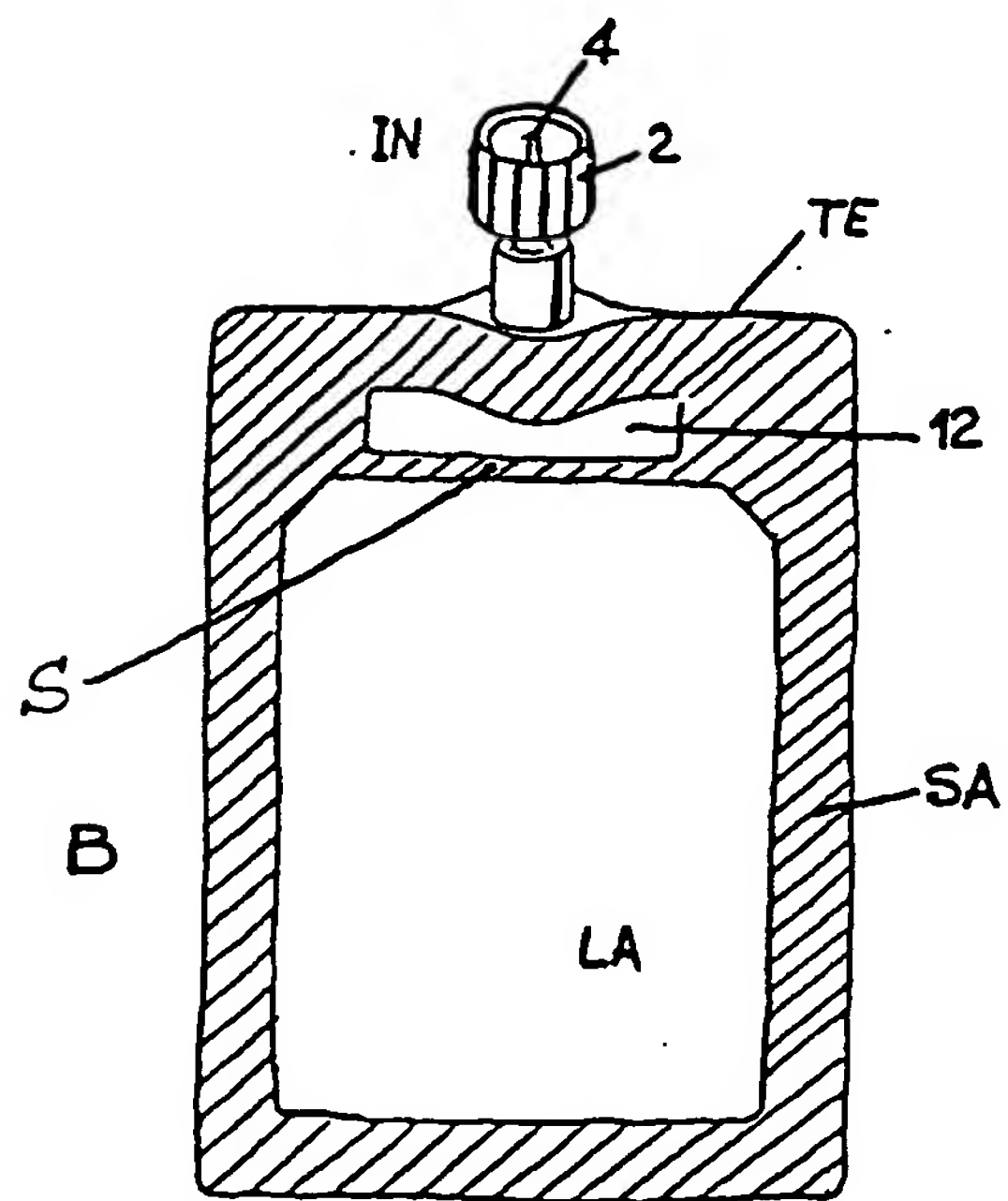


Fig. 3

Fig 4

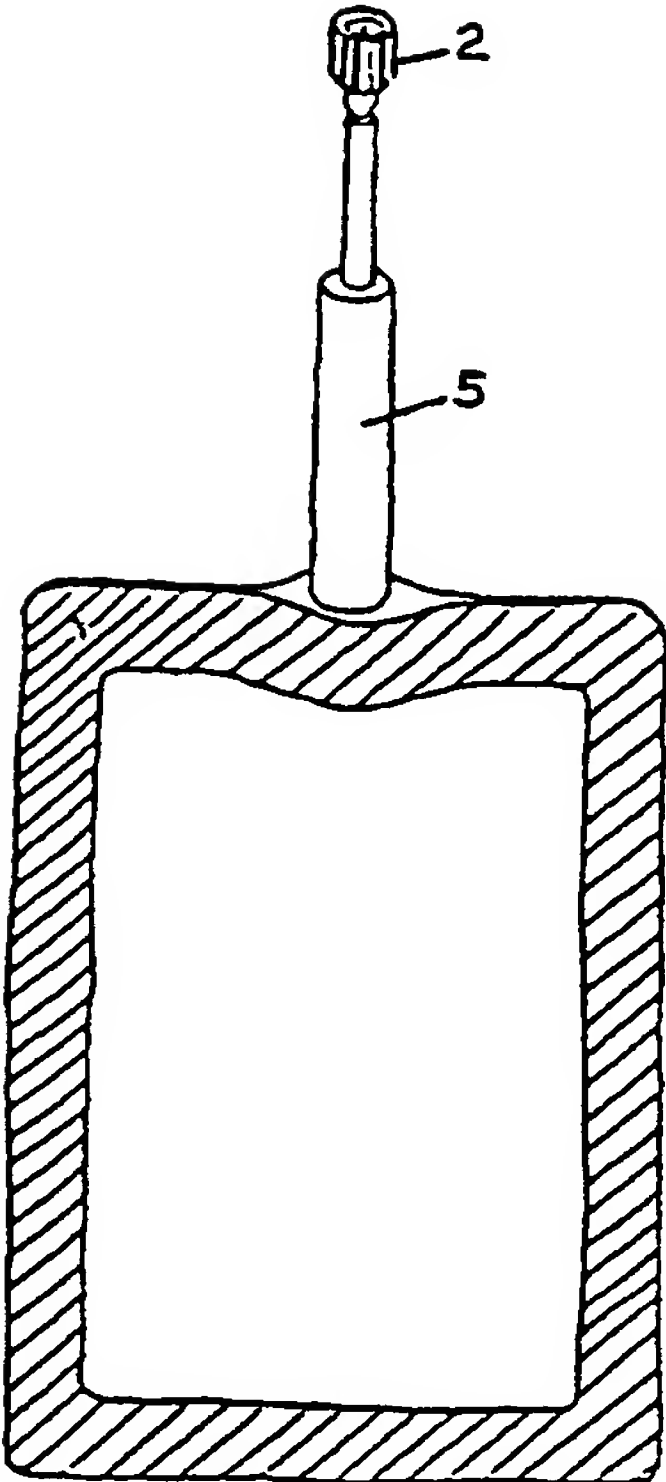
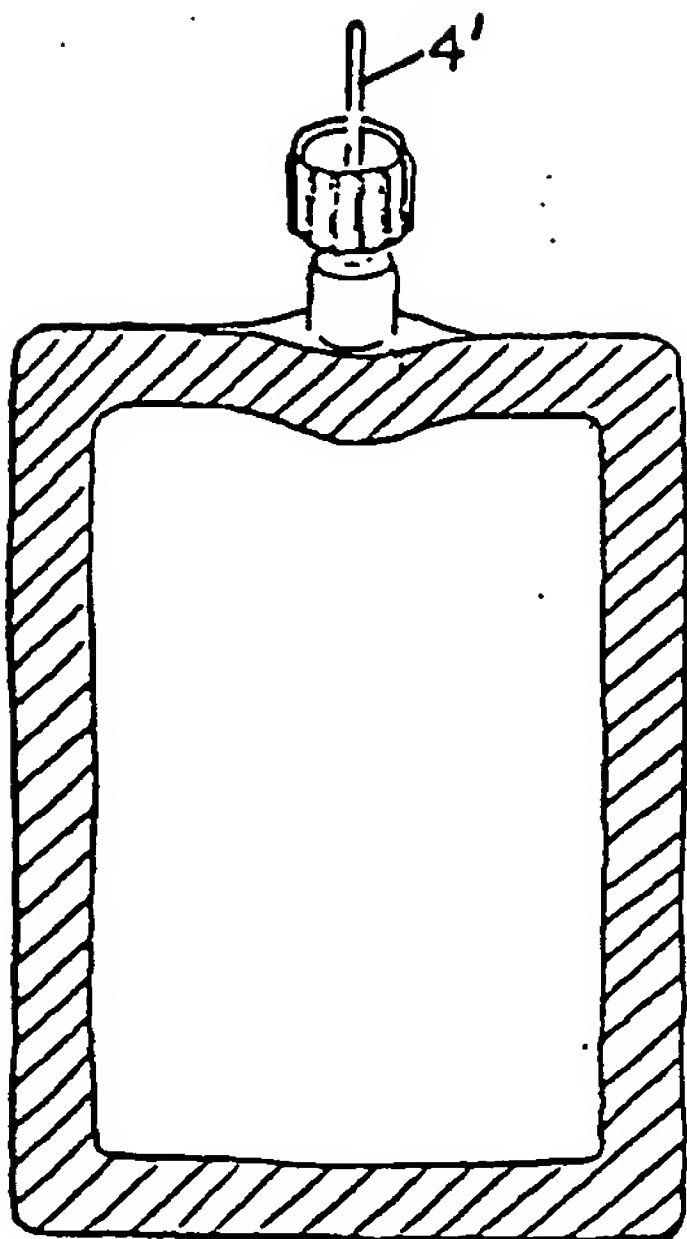


Fig 5

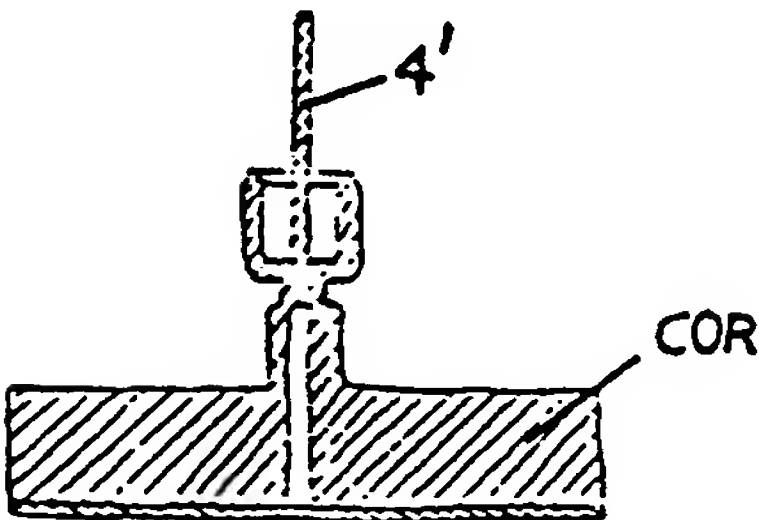


Fig 4b

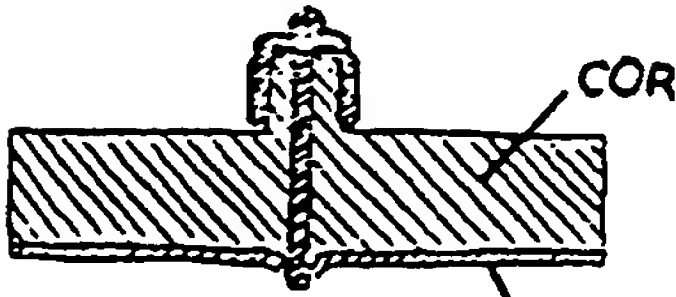


Fig 4c

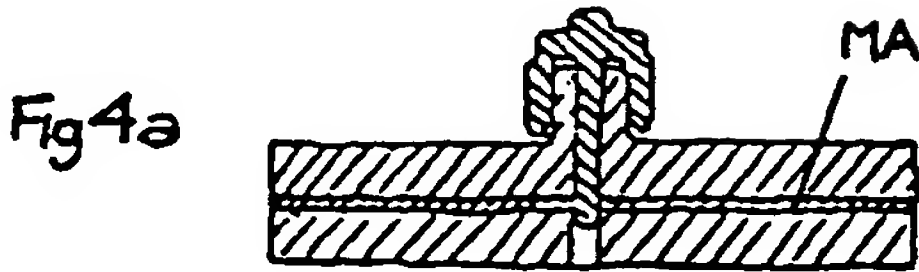


Fig 4a

